# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A BLUNDER OF BROOKLYN'S RULERS. THE TAX LEVY INSUFFICIENT-PROPOSED REDUC-TION OF SALARIES.

When it was stated at the time the joint Beard of Aldermen and Supervisors of Kings County were making up the annual budget that the amount seeded would raise the per capita tax far beyond what the bed would raise the per capita tax far beyond what the bad been on any previous year, Controller Schroeder, Judge McCue, and Wm. C. Kingsley, through the col-umns of a local journal, denied the statement, and stributed it to a malicious intention on the part-of "Brooklyn's enemies" to injure the credit of the city-Extraordinary efforts were made to cut down the estimates so as to bring the rate of tax as low as it was last The estimates of the department were curtailed, and finally the Board was able to announce that the fraction in excess of what it was last year. It now appears that either through design or mexeusable haste in making up the appropriations the tax levy is insuffi-esent already to the extent of \$106,000 to meet current expenses. The amount appropriated for the salaries of emy officers was \$776,000; whereas the amount really called for, and to which they are lawfully entitled, is \$389,436; ference of \$18.436. For the salaries of the officials of the Police Department, \$63,950 was placed in the budget.

They are lawfully entitled to \$772,100, which indicates a tefferency of \$86,948 50. The Board of Collections is entitled to \$2.000 more than has been appropriated, and the Truant Home needs \$2,400 more. The very serious uestions involved in the deficiencies were made the bject of a communication sent by Controller Schroeder to the members of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, who were asked to make provision for the deficiency. The subject will have to be settled soon, as the amount of salaries due for the month of January will have to be apportioned according to the annual amount appropriated, and unless some provision is made r the deficiency, some of the officials will receive only a portion of the amount to which they are entitled. The Pinance Committee considered the subject on Thursday night, and resumed the consideration of the subject yesterday, but arrived at no definite conclusion. It was proposed that to meet the emergency salaries should generally be reduced from 10 to 15 per cent, but there seems to be a legal obstacle to such a solution of the difficulty as the salaries of many of the officials are specified in the charter, and any reduction made by the

THE SHIPPING LAW. ITS REPEAL OFFOSED BY THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S

FEIEND SOCIETY.

trustees of the American Seamen's Friend Society have accepted as their own the concludons at which a special committee, consisting of Win. A. Booth, E. P. Buck, Horace Gray, James W. Elwell, David Gillespie, and John D. McKenzie, arrived, after a thorough investigation of the administration of the United States Shipping law in this port. The report following being the conclusions:

the following being the conclusions:

I. That the law as it is, is doing good service, and working salvantageously, alike to seamen, to ship, owners, and to masters of vessels, and should by no means be repealed.

II. That while in some particulars it is canable of amendment that would probably make it a still greater good than it is, just what amendment is called for can as yet hardly be indicated, more time and experience being necessary to test the law and familiarize all parties concerned, with its mode of business, and its various provisions and requirements.

III. That the law is enelly opposed by those who have personal reasons for disliking it and wishing it out of their way, while others are opposed to it because they flave not informed themselves concerning it, and who, from this cause, or from its persistent misrepresentation in their hearing, have not come to understand either its intention or its practical benefit.

IV. That the administration of the law in the port of New York has been officient and, under all the circumstances, singularly judicious, calculated to promote the interests of commerce, and to preserve a mutual good understanding between the salor and his employer, protecting both from wrongs that previously existed to an intolerable extent, and which are admitted to be gradually disappearing.

V. That the generous cooperation for the common

V. That the generous cooperation for the common good of all the parties concerned (at perhaps a temporary personal meanwemence) in assisting and maintaining its administration, will not only serve to relieve the law of what objectionable features are apparent to some, but will also give it increased effectiveness in securing both individual right and prosperity, and the general commercial welfare.

Thus concluding, your Committee recommend to the Board, with the facts and suggestions foregoing, the reindersement of the law, and the transmission of this report, and the evidence referred to therein, to the bonorable Representatives from the State of New-York in Congress assembled, respectfully asking their consideration of the same.

### DEATH OF A RICH MANUFACTURER. SAD EVENT IN A BUSSIAN BATH HOUSE.

The senior member of the firm of William J. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, left the office of the manufactory, No. 55 Vestry-st., soon after 10 a. m. yesterday, after telling his partner, Mr. Cole, that he was going to the Russian bath establishment at Broadway and Thirthe Russian bath establishment at Broadway and Thirteenth-st. to take a bath. He seemed in excellent spirits, did not complain of feeling unwell, and laughed and talked in his usual joyial way. He proceeded to the bathing establishment and took a bath. He did not complain to the attendant of feeling unwell. After the bath he dressed and sat down on a lounge in the outer office to get cool before going into the street. ing suddenly is and immediately sank backward. The rentleman summoned the proprietor of the bath, a physician was at once sent for, but before his arrival

Mr. Wilcox was dead. His pariners were informed of the sad occurrence, and they had the body removed to the establishment of an undertaker, where an inquest will be held to-day. It is beneved that death resulted from disease of the heart.

Mr. Wilcox was a native of the United States, aged to years. The firm of Win. J. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, is one of the best known in the United States. It has for many years past done the most extensive business in that line in the country. Its business amounted to between \$0.000,000 and 10,000,000 last year. Its shipments were sent to nearly every port in the world. The greater part of its husiness was with dealers abroad. The manufactory occupies the greater part of the square bounded by Washington Greenwich, Vestry and Laight-sts., and the down-town office its at No. 99 Beaverset. Win. J. Wilcox, the head of the firm, has been mainly lostrumental in building up the business. He was a mm of lovid disposition with a strong flow of animal spirits. He was beloved by his associates and liked by his employée for the fairness and discreality manifested by him in his dealings with them. He possessed a handsaune residence at Paterson. N. I. where his deployés for the fairness and interactive and interactive manifested by him in his dealings with them. He possessed a handsome residence at Paterson, N. J., where he lived with his wife. He had only one child, a daugnter, who was married some time ago.

# TURFMEN'S ANTICIPATIONS.

The Monmouth Park Association at a recent meeting nominated and elected John Hoey as President, and D. M. Hildreth, Vice-President. These gentlemen will appoint the stewards for the Summer meetings, which will begin on July 4, and continue six days. They announce the opening of the following six sweepstakes to be then run for, all of which close on March 1: The Hopeful, July, Thesplan and August Stakes for twoyear-olds, the Monmouth Cup for all ages, and the Long Branch Stakes for all ages. To each of the two-year-old sweepstakes, the Association adds \$500, and to the Monmouth Cup, \$1,500. The Long Branch race meetings are very popular with Southern turfinen and owners of rucing stables, and there is no doubt that these sweep-

stakes will be filled satisfactority.

It is rumored that M. H. Sauford, the owner of the Preakness racing stud, is about to retire temporarily from the turf, and visit Europe during the coming Summer. The fact that he has made no entries for the Withers stakes of 1874 and 1875 gives color to the

has been identified with J. F. Chamberlin's Monmouth

has been identified with J. F. Chamberlin's Monmouth Park stable, having ridden True Bine in his memorable races at Saratoga and in California, has been engaged to ride for Mr. Pierre Lorrillard's stable the coming senson, and is now on the way from San Francisco.

Some one has opened a \$10,000 betting-book on the Belmeat stakes, and books of similar amount each on the Withers and Ladies' stakes, on the English system of the American Jockey Club, at whose rooms the operator has his bealquarters for the transaction of business.

Great improvements have been made by the American Jockey Club on the Jerome Park course during the past Fall. The track has been covered with fresh soil to an average depth of eight inches, which will have the effect of rendering it both safe and fast, and a new streight half-mile course has been constructed. The pool-selling on this course, both auction and the Paris Mutuals, will, the coming season, be under the management of John Morrissey.

The once famous racer Harry Bassett has retired from the turf and gone to the stad. During his racing career he won upward of \$50,000 in stakes and purses; an amount never equaled by any other horse.

The inquest concerning the death of four persons in the house of Mr. Stiner in Sixtleth-st., Jan. was continued yesterday. Jennie Kahn, the cook, testined that when she hurried down the staircase, she had to jump over the lower steps because they were so hot. Leopold Eidlitz, an architect, stated as an expert that nine-tenths of the architects in the United States were ignorant of their business. David Jardine, architect of the outsing, stated that he had nothing more we do with the building of the Stiner residence than drawing up the plans and specifications. Fire-Marshai Sheddon testified that he was still investigating the cause of the fire and had arrived at no conclusion. From his observations so far, he believed the fire started in the base.

ment hall, from the hot-air pipe. Other experts in the construction of heating apparatus were examined, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday, at 3 p. m.

A STRANGER'S GRAVE.

SEARCH IN THE POTTER'S PIELD FOR THE BODY

OF THE MURDERED GRAND MASIER. The Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of this part of the State having been informed of the sad death of Nathaniel French, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Bahamas, at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and the burial of his remains among those of the poor in the Potter's Field, resolved to have the body removed from its present resting place to Greenwood. An application was made to the Grand Master of the State, Christopher G. Fox of Buffalo, for the requisite authority to act as a Fraternity in the matter. Mr. Fox at once sent to the Deputy Grand Master, Ell-wood E. Thorne of this city, the necessary authorization to carry out the proposed measure, and James E. Morrison was next authorized by Mr. Thorne to examine the trunk of the late Mr. French to ascertain if the Masonic papers reported to be therein would establish the fact of his Masonic rank and standing. A committee of Masons, headed by Mr. Morrison, then conducted the investigation, and found all the necessary documents, regalia, jewels, &c. A careful inventory of these important articles was then made for the future use of the Grand Lodge. Dr. James M. Austin also wrote a letter to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, requesting in the name of Julius French of Nassau, N. P., the brother of the dead man, that the body of Mr. Nathaniel French should be delivered to the Masome Fraternity for burial. An inquiry was at once made by the Commissioners. Superintendent Dunphy of Hart's Island reported that the remains of Mr. Freuch had been buried at the bottom of a pit in which were over 60 other bodies, and that he thought the whole mass was most likely in such a state of decomposition that during the present state of the weather it would be impossible to pursue the search for the box inclosing the particular body without detriment to the health, not only of those connected with the work, but also of those residing within a radius of several miles. The superintendent also reported that the pit had been closed for some time, and had been graded over with four feet of clay; consequently the labor that would be requisite to reopen the grave would be considerable, and the expense of disintering the remains very large, as special men would have to be employed for so dangerous a duty. Upon ascertaming these facts, the Commissioners informed Dr. Austin, the Grand Secretary, and he at once requested a postponement of the disinterment. Those persons, however, who had consumed so much of their time in the work of discovering the fate of Mr. French, were not satisfied to abandon their project. Knowing that it was the wish of Mr. French's family that his remains should be placed in consecrated ground, they immediately applied to Speaker Husted of the State Assembly in order to ascertain whether or not an investigation of the plan of burial on Hart's leiand could be instituted by the Legislature. They thought that when the body of any person, who by a sad mishap had died in a hospital, was buried in such away that it could not be obtained by his family and friends for decent interment, after so short a time as five months, that the plan of burying the bodies of the poor and friendless was anything but human. It is, therefore, considered by many persons that this event has given the Legislature a good opportunity to make a thorough investigation of the burial which the bodies of the poor receive. mains of Mr. French had been buried at the bottom of a pit

### A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

Special religious services are now being held n many of the city and suburban churches, and at no period since the memorable revival of 1857-8, when theaters were converted into temporary churches, has the interest been greater. Both revivals have followed closely seasons of great financial depression, and it is held by many able theologians that the extraordinary prevalent suffering. Among the noteworthy meetings now in progress are those held at the Methodist Episco pal Free Tabernacie, in West Thirty-fourth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves., the Rev. John E. Cookman, pastor. The Rev. Mr. Cookman is a son of the Rev. George Cookman, who was lost in the President in 1841, and is a brother of the late Rev. Alfred Cookman. The meetings during the present week are conducted by the Bedford-st. Praying Band, and within the last 10 days 50 persons have publicly asked for the prayers of the congregation. The meetings are being continued every

Meetings are also held nightly in the West Thirtiethst. Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. H. H. Birkins, paster. The conversions number nearly 100. At the West Forty-fourth-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Wn. Ostrauder, pastor, 50 conversions have been made. At the Jane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Fictcher Hamblin, pastor, meetings have been held every night for several weeks. The Rev. A. P. Graves. a Baptist evangelist, was present two weeks, and 80

a Baptist evangelist, was present two weeks, and so conversions are announced.

In Jersey City a remarkable revival has been in progress for some time, at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. D. R. Lowrie, pastor. The Rev. Ray Purdy, an evangelist, has assisted the pastor a portion of the time. Conversions to the number of 226 have occurred, and the meetings still continue. Last Sunday two large meetings were held at the same hour, and 700 persons are said to have gone away without being able to gain admission. At the Hackettstown Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. S. B. Rooney, pastor, a revival meeting is being held, and over 100 persons have united with the church.

In Brooklyn meetings are being held at the

m. yeserm. The earlier holding special meetings, which have resulted in about 50 conversions. At the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. S. H. Bray, pastor, special meetings are being held, and 40 accessions to the church membership have been made. Sixty conversions are announced at the Greene-ave. M. E. Church, the Rev. G. A. Hubbell, pastor. At the Methodist Episcopal Church at Amityville, L. L, the Rev. B. F. Reve, pastor, 70 conversions have taken place. At the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at White Plains, the Rev. B. F. Hatfield, pastor, 75 new converts have been received. At the Middletown, N. Y., Methodist Episcochurch, the Rev. D. L. Marks, pastor, over 200 conversions have been made. In other villages and cities revivals are taking place.

# REPRESENTATIVE WAR-SHIPS.

The United States iron-clad Dictator left the Navy-Yard at noon yesterday, and passed down the East River to Ellis Island, where the work of taking on board her powder was at once begun. All her ammu-nition will probably have been put on board by noon to-day, and she will at once sail for Key West, convoyed by the United States sloop-of-war Juniata. The latter vessel has been for several days anchored near the Battery awaiting the Dictator. The Dictator is a most formidable vessel, though her history has been peaceful rather than warlike. With the exception of the Paritan the Dictator is the largest monitor in the American Navy, the Roanoke not properly belonging to that class of vessels. She was built during the last year of the war, and made her first appearance at the same time as the Monadnock. Soon after her completion she made a ruise to the West Indies, and afterward remained at Key West for about two years. Three years ago the Dictater came North and has been lying at New-London since that time. She reached New York in the latter part of December, and was at once put in the dry-dock, and necessary repairs were begun. She was soon after taken to the Brooklya Navy-Yard, where she remained until yesterday noon. The Dictator is 312 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. Her draught is 20 feet 8 inches, and she is rated at 1,750 tone. The solid oak of her hull is covered with heavy white eak stringers, and over all are iron plates six in number, and cach one inch in thickness.

The turret, which conceals two heavy 16-inen guns, is formed of iron plates, 16 in number.

The Spanish frigate Arapiles, after her numerous misfortunes, has at hast sailed from this port. The damages caused by her recent disaster were fully repaired two days ago, and her officers do to sail on Thursday. Joy, he. J., detail.

J., detail.

J., detail.

J., detail.

J., detail.

J., her yesterday at 11 a. m. she weighed anchor, and dropped down tigh harbor. Her destination is uncertain, since her officers have announced that she would proceed directly to Spain, while other persons have been informed that Havans was her immediate destination. Dictator came North and has been lying at

# DISASTERS AT SEA.

No further tidings were received yesterday by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company concerning the loss of their steamer Relief on Jan. 19. They only know that she sailed for Yokohama for Shanghai and was los on the voyage. All the passengers, however, were rescued, as well as the mails which were on board. The loss of the Relief will hardly be felt by the Company, since she was a small steamer of little value. The Relief was an English-built steamer, constructed of iron and of 700 tons burden. She was built many years ago, and was subsequently sold by her English owners to a firm m Japan. She was at this time called the Osacca. A few years later she sunk in the harbor of Yedo, and it was thought by her owners an impossibility to raise her. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company then offsed ber owners \$11,000 for her in her sunken condition. The offer was accepted, and in 48 hours she was again affoat. About \$10,000 have since been expended on the vessel, but her total value at the time of her loss was barely \$20,000. She was only used on the Pacific Mail line as an

\$50,000. She was only used on the Pacific Mail line as an extra steamer. The Pacific mail steamer City of Panama, which, it will be remembered, sailed for Aspinwall on Tuesday, but returned on the following day, having taken in water through one of her port-holes, again sailed for Aspinwall yesterday afternoon. Her cargo was uninjured by her slight misfortune. Her cargo was uninjured by her slight misfortune.

The steamer Aigrander Lavalley, French, from London, via Havre, for this city, with 400 tons of cargo, went ashore yesterday at 2 a. m., opposite Bouthampton, Long Island. She hos six miles cast of Quogue hght. All hands were safely landed. The steamer was considerably damaged, but may be asved by groupt parameters.

# MUNICIPAL CONTROVERSIES.

· A PARADE GROUND CONDEMNED. THE PARK COMMISSIONERS QROER THE DISCONTIN UANCE OF WORK-DEFIANCE OF THE COMMISSION-ERS OF ESTIMATE AND AWARD-INDIGNATION OF

THE MILITIA. In accordance with the views of Mayor Havemeyer, expressed in his Message and by word of mouth, the Park Commissioners have attempted to discontinue the work on the new military/parade ground in the northern part of the island. This parade comprises a tract of 821 acres of land, bounded by Sherman and Tenth-aves, and Dyckman and Two-hundred-and-Eleventh-sts., being near the Inwood Depot. Under an act of the Legislature passed in 1871 the Board of Public Works and the Major-General of the First Division of the New-York National Guard were authorized to select a public place for the use of the militia of this city for military encampments, parades, and drills. The square was to be laid out, managed, and maintained inder the exclusive control of the Department of Public Parks, just as Central Park is now under its direction. The officers so appointed were to make a map and survey showing the location of the ground and the streets bounding it, and a record was to be filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks. After filing the map, the ground and the streets bounding it were to become one of the public squares of New-York with the same intent and effect as if it had been laid out and established by the Commis sioners appointed by the act "relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in New-York City, and for other purposes," passed in 1807. All streets and avenues then laid out within the limits of the said public square were to be aban-doned and closed. Similar proceedings were to be taken in all respects in relation to the acquiring of title to the public square and streets bounding it, as are authorized troller was directed, by the same law of 1871, to create and issue sums requisite Ito carry out the objects of this act, the amount authorized to be limited to a sum of which the amount of interest at which the stock is isaucd, is \$25,000. The ground was selected in 1872 and the map, as re-

quired, was flied. The officers then applied through the

The ground was selected in 1872 and the map, as required, was filed. The officers then applied through the Corporation Counsel to the Supreme Court for a Commission of Estimate and Award. William C. Traphagen, John McClave and William A. \*\* Scaver were appointed such commission by Judge Brady in December, 1873. They were going on rapidly with the work until the Mayor, under the advice of Controller Green and others, requested the Park Commissioners to discontinue. Many of the best lawyers in the city have been consulted, and they say that the Park Commissioners have no right to discontinue, but that all the acts conferring upon them the power of Mayor and Commonalty give them authority to-acquire, but they have no power to discontinue, and under no circumstances can the discontinuance be final until so ordered by the Supreme Court.

The action of the Park Commissioners in passing the resolution ordering the discontinuance of the work is condemned in some quarters. The business was done last Monday morning, after a refusal to hear property-holders on the subject. Messrs. Wales and Stebbins voted against the discontinuance, and Messics. Williams, Bessinger, and Hall were in favor of the messure. Notwithstanding the resolution, the Commissioners of Estimate and Award will continue making their awards and assessments, unless otherwise directed by the Court.

They believe that the Park Commissioners have assumed a power which they do not possess, and in their resistance they are in sympathy with the various military organizations in the city, the members of which are exceedingly indigmant. Public meetings are to be held under the auspices of some of the authorities. The Mayor in his message expressed very strong objections to the present site, on the ground that it was too expensive and not a favorable one, besides not being desired by the property-bidders in the vicinity of the present ground are in favor of the parade ground, and that it will cost no more than any equality good site that can be found above Fity-mi

### A DEPARTMENT DISCORD. THE LEGISLATURE SOUGHT TO DEFINE THE RELA-TIVE POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARKS

AND PUBLIC WORKS. The respective powers of the Departments of Parks and of Public Works, in controlling the laying out and construction of the avenues and streets bordering upon the public parks, have for some time been a source of misunderstanding between those two branches of the City Government. The Park Commissioners claimed that under the charter they bad, and rightfully should have, that power, as such avenues were practi eally a portion of the parks encircled. The Commis-sioner of Public Works believed that the Common Council was designated as the body to order all work upor the streets, and under the charter the work then devolved upon his department. Under these circum-stances of legal uncertainty no work could be done. To test the question, a resolution was introduced into the Common Council a short time ago, ordering the completion of the avenues in the vicinity of Morningside Park, under the direction of the Commissioner of Publie Works. This was adopted, but soon returned withupon the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, who held that the charter created a conflict as to the authority for the work, and might invalidate assessments. Th

equally divided upon the question.

The bill lately introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Daly is in reference to the avenues bordering on Riveride and Morningside Parks and the upper portion of Fifth-ave, bordering on Central Park.

veto was sustained, the Board of Aldermen being nearly

From conversations with some of the Park Commis-sioners, a reporter learned that it was believed that there would be great advantages in the construction of these avenues by the Department of Parks, for they require to be treated with reference to promenades and an appropriate ornamentation of the streets. The grade of the avenue must be considered with reference to the Park, and must be decided upon before work on the latter can be properly begun. It was thought the work could be done better and more economically, as both should go on together. The avenues in many cases are should go on together. The avenues in many cases are really a portion of the park they surround. The Charter was intended with the amendments, to give this control to the Park Commissioners, but in one of the amendments a clause was interpolated which forbade the Board to interferfere with any streets or avenues, formerly put under the control of the Department of Public Works. That law deprives the Park Commissioners of the right to do this work, or at least is the basis of the complication. The want of clear and undisputed jurisdiction has embarrassed the work of constructing these avenues, as, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the law is so ambiguous that it is lett in grave doubt whether anybody has this authority. The money has already been appropriated for the work left in grave doubt whether anybody has this authority. The money has already been appropriated for the work upon the parks, but no work can be done until the grade of the avenue is settled. Much of the work could be done now, and many men employed upon it who are now idle. Only this legal ambiguity stands in the way, and as the Charter provides that avenues within a distance of 350 feet of any of the parks shall be under the control of the Department of Parks, they claim that this work should be under their supervision. Commissioner Salem H. Wales stated that he believed it was to the public interest that it should be done by that Department. None of the Commissioners had taken any part in the proposed legislation.

The Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Van Nort, was visited in relation to this bill, and indignantly repelled

In the proposed legislation.

The Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Van Nort, was visited in relation to this bill, and indignantly repelled the intimation that had been made that he was seeking to enlarge his powers by absorbing those of any other department. He said that under the charter, with the various amendments, the Department of Public Works was charred with the work upon silestreets and avenues, as ordered by the Coumon Council. He saw no reason why certain streets should be beyond his control, and said that the control of the Park Commissioners of 350 feet of territory adjacent to the parks was intended merely to authorize them to suppress objectionable features. Considerable work had already been done upon the avenues in question, but had been suspended until the metter could be settled. He had taken no part in the bringing of this bill before the Legislature. He effect, if passed, would be to throw the work upon his department, according to his understanding of the charter, though be considered the action unnecessary.

# THE DOCK COMMISSION.

SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY. The bill which has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Coughlin of this city, and accompanied later by a petition of tax-payers provides for an investigation into the affairs of the Department of Docks, with a view to abol ishing or remodeling it. A reporter of THE TRIB-UNE called at the office of the Department yesterday, and was told that beyond the newspaper reports they knew nothing of this bill or petition. The fullest inves-tigation was courted as to its record and expenditures during the present administration. More work had been done in the last few months than in three years previous Materials were purchased reasonably. all, while the former Board of five members all, while the former Board of five members were paid \$50,000. Only seven clerks were employed, all with reduced salaries. The outlay of the whole engineer rescrived. Ne metric coupling the former ongineer rescrived. Ne metric coupling the sasigned for this legislation, unless it was disapporationent at the refusal of the Commissioners to comply with all the demands made upon them for aituations. It was not believed that there was any intention of empediating this Department with the Department of Public Works, or that it was desirable. Commissioner Van Bort of the

latter Department stated positively that he knew of no such intention, and would be strongly opposed to any such measure, as the construction and care of docks and piers was entirely foreign to his work.

## WORKINGMEN'S PROSPECTS.

THE BUILDING TRADE STAGNANT. MARKED REDUCTION IN BUSINESS FROM LAST YEAR-BUILDING MATERIALS CHEAPER-ME-

CHANICS' WAGES UNSETTLED. The indications are that building in this city and its vicinity will be less vigorously prosecuted this season than for many years past. The high price of abor and building materials and the uncertainty as to the future deters capitalists from investing to any great extent as yet in building enterprises. By the middle of next month a fair estimate can be made of the amount of building that will be done during the coming season. The records of the Department of Buildings show a marked reduction in the estimated value of the buildings the plans for which have been submitted. For the two weeks ending Jan. 14, 1873, there were submitted 22 sets of plans for 29 buildings. These buildings comprised three first-class stores, three first-class factories, twentyone tenements, one hotel, and one stable. The estimated cost of these was \$665,700. For the two weeks ending Jan. 14, 1874, there were 21 sets of plans for 28 buildings submitted. These comprise two first-class dwellings, one second-class dwelling, six French flats. sixteen tenements, two factories, and one stable. The estimated cost of these is \$492,000. The reduction, it is believed, will be even greater for the last two weeks of this month, and for the month of February as com-

A TRIBUNE reporter conversed yesterday with several builders, as well as dealers in building materials. with a view to learning the prospects of the building interest for the coming year. A. O. Rowe, superinten-West Twenty-fourth-st., says that prices of building mathan they were last year at this time, except in the single item of cement, the price of which is kept up by a combination. Hard brick sell at from \$6 50 to \$9 a thousand by the cargo, against \$7 50; to \$9 50-a year ago.

single item of cement, the price of which is kept up by a combination. Hard brick sell at from \$6.50 to \$9 a thousand by the cargo, against \$7.50 to \$9.50 year ago. To this is added \$2 a thousand for deliveryand profit. Rosendale cement is selling at \$1.75, against \$1.50 to \$1.85 last year. To this is added 25 cents for delivery. Portland cement rules at from \$5.50 to \$5.75—about the same as a year ago. Ground lime is worth \$1, against \$1.25 last year; Gien's Falis and End Mountain lime, the same as ground lime. Laths are \$1.85, against \$2.25 a year ago. Plaster of paris at twelvemonth since was bringing \$2.25, and is now about \$5 cents lower.

Peck & Waudell, dealers in builders' materials at Thiritisth-st and North River, report that they do not expect much business before March, but they think this Spring will be the beginning of many years of activity in the building interest. They say that the average prices of material are at least 20 per cent lower than at any time during the last nine years, and are likely to remain so. They think the low price of brick will necessarily compel the manufacturers to hire cheaper help than heretofore, and that prices generally will be considerably reduced from last year. They say it is too early yet to make a safe estimate of the prospects of the building interest for the coming Spring.

John T. Conover, a builder, says that everything depends on the isbor question. Owners of real estate declare that if the price of labor is not reduced they will not undertake any new building enterprises for some months to come. Mr. Conover claims that laborers are not allowed by the trades-unious to do a full day's work, and that if they were not thus hampered by the rules of these societies New-York would enter part Spring upon one of the busiest eras ever known. He thinks that capitalists have become tired of investing in railroad and other unsafe securities, and would prefer to put their money in real estate; that if capitalists could build so as to realize a small but sure profit the

## WAGES OF WORKINGMEN.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE LABOR MARKET-SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENT-AVERAGE WAGES IN ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

The disorganized condition of the labor market, the excess of applicants for work in almost every department, and the pressing necessity of many of these applicants, which forces them to beg for and gladly accept wages far below the usual average, and even below what employers are still paying the bulk of their skilled labor, make it very difficult to give an exact estimate of the present prices of labor in New-York. No small number of employers, out of pity, take needy them, and can only pay them pitiful wages. But there has been no very heavy reduction of wages with the tried and skilled men. New men have been taken at panic prices, and inferior workers, about whose loss no fear is felt, have had their pay conaiderably cut into; but in spite of the numand extensive lopping-off off pay. A TRIBUNE reports for several days has been making inquiries among em-ployers in all the main lines of business, among officers of the various trades-unions, and among all classes of workmen, to find out the present position of the labor market, and to ascertain, with as much exactness a possible, what wages the average skilled workman is now receiving. There has been found a considerable diversity of statement between different employers, and among the unemployed, and also between employers and employed as against each) other. This simply proves that the old rules as to wages, with which the trades unions have been able to bind employers, have, to a considerable extent, lost their force in the stress of the depression. The figures given below represent a fair estimate from a comparison of diverse statements :

the depression. The lightes given to solve replicated a fair estimate from a comparison of diverse statements:

In the several trades connected with building the activity is always largely reduced at this season. The panie has made matters much worse, and it is now estimated that from one-half to two-thirds of the men who in the busy season were engaged in building trades have now no work at their regular callings. A few have become policemen, some have specome car-conductors, some have left the city, and others are still idle. In their on trade the outlook is not so discouraging. Probably not more than one-third of the iron-workers are adrift.

Average brickhayers get \$1.50 and \$4 for eight hours' work; some employers are paying, however, only \$1.50 and \$2 for men just taken, and declare that more are willing to work at these prices than they wish for. Masons' wages and hours, are the same. Quarrymen get from \$2 to \$2.50. Hol-darriers from \$2 to \$2.50. Carpenters from \$3 to \$3.50, part working eight hours, part ten hours. Plasters have \$4.50, most of them working eight hours. Painters, many working ishort hours, \$3.50 for eight hours. Stair-builders, most of them working eight hours, are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Fire-works from \$1 to \$3.50. Helpers from \$2 to \$3.60. Fire-ishers from \$1 to \$3.50. Helpers from \$1 to \$3.50. Helpers from \$1 to \$3.50. Outside the building trades the proportion of unem-

Outside the building trades the proportion of unem

ployed men rarely rises above one-fourth, and in some trades falls below one-tenth. Average wages are as For blacksmiths, from \$2 to \$3 50; bakers, \$10 to \$13 per

follows:

For blacksmiths, from \$2 to \$3 50; bakers, \$10 to \$13 per week, without board; \$15 to \$36 per month, with board; \$15 to \$3 per day; brass-molders, \$3 to \$2; boilermakers, \$2 to \$3 50; brushmakers, \$15 to \$17 per week; book-binders, \$17 to \$20 per week; book-binders, \$17 to \$20 per week; copys, \$2 to \$5 per week; cabinetmakers, \$16 to \$24 per week; chairmakers, \$16 to \$15 per week; cutters, \$11 to \$24 per week; coopers, by day's work, average \$3 to per week; coopers, by day's work, average \$3; by piece-work from \$21 to \$25 per week; coppersmiths average \$3 per day, 10 nours' work; deck-hands, \$25 to \$40 per month; engineers, \$2 50 to \$3 50 per day; firemen, \$10 to \$14 per week; gas-fitters, \$16 to \$18 per week; gas-fitters, \$16 to \$18 per week; gas-fitters, \$16 to \$18 per day; firemen, \$2 75; gas-works laborers, \$2; hatters, \$2 50 to \$3 50; horsesnoers, \$3 50 to \$4 per day of 10 hours; laborers (dock), \$2; public-works laborers, \$1 75; park laborers, \$1 75; jas-works laborers, \$1 25 to \$1 76; 'long-shoremen, 40 cents per hour, day work, 80 cents night work; machinists, \$15 to \$18 per week; piano-makers, \$18 to \$22 per week; night-work, \$24 per week; piano-makers, \$18 to \$22 per week; night-work, \$24 per week; piano-makers, \$16 to \$20 per month with board; printers, daywork, \$22 per week; hight-work, \$24 per week; pinneers, \$35 to \$35 of or dight hours; porters, \$10 to \$20 per month with board; printers, daywork, \$25 per week; hight-work, \$26 per week; printers (mostly piece-work), \$16 to \$18 per week; printers (mostly piece-work), \$16 to \$18 per week; printers boots and shoes) upper cutters, \$24 per week; fitters, \$15 to \$15; those on weekly waxes, \$15; factories (man's boots and shoes) upper cutters, \$24 per week; fitters, \$30 to \$24, bottom cutters, \$15 to \$35 for mine hours; slock cutters, \$20 to \$24, bottom cutters, \$15 to \$35 for mine hours; slock of \$24 per week; 10 hours per day. Tailors, largely piece-work, \$15 to \$25. Finnsmiths, \$2 50 to \$35 per day, 10 hours.

Northly Charity.

# A WORTHY CHARITY.

The annual report of the managers of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second-ave. and Thirteenth-st., shows that during 1873 the patients suffering from various diseases of the eye, ear, and threat reached the number of 8.870. and that the number of an-

erations performed during the same time was 1,180. A the infirmary, as their cases were of too important and dangerous a character to admit of successful treatment at their homes. The services of the surgical staff are rendered gratuitously to all the poor sufferers, the only for patients residing for treatment in the Infirmary.

held on Monday last, when the following gentlemen

were elected:

Royal Phelps, William Tucker, Augustus Schell,
Clinton Gilbert, Benj. F. Wheelwright, Edward H. Owen,
Benj. H. Field, Effingham Townsend, Benj. B. Sherman,
James Bryce, the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D.; John T.
Agnew, J. Harsen Rhoades, D. Delafield, M. D.; A.
Du Bols, M. D.; S. B. Van Dusen, William F. Cary, John
L. Riker, D. H. Arnold, Adrian Iselin, John A. Stewart.

L. Riker, D. H. Arhold, Advantage Rataen Suckley.

The annual meeting of the Beard of Directors was held on Wednesday evening, and the following were chosen as the officers of the Intirmary fort the present year: Royal Phelps, President; Benj. H. Field, First Vice-President; E. Delafield, M. D., Second Vice-President; Clinton Gilbert, Treasurer, and Chavles M. Alim, M. D. Secondary.

## THE COURTS.

RING CONVICTS DISGRACED. THE NAMES OF TWEED, INGERSOLL, AND GENET

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL OF ATTORNEYS. The newest fact about the Ring convicts is the action taken by the General Term yesterday. The District-Attorney recently moved before the General Term to strike from the roll of attorneys of this State the names of Tweed, Ingersoll, and Genet, who were convicted, respectively, on Nov. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Tweed and Ingersoll being tried before Judge Noah Davis, and Genet befor and served by mail on the three men, Genet's order being sent to his last place of residence in this city. Yesterday, no one having appeared in the meantime to answer the orders, the General Term issued the following order in the case of Tweed, and similar ones in the

other two cases:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court in the First Jadicial Department, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1874, present, the Hoa. Noah Davis, Presiding Justice; the Hoa. Charles Daniels, and the Hoa. Charles Donobue, Justices. In the matter of William M. Tweed, an attorney and counselor of this Court.

Upon reading and filing order to show cause herein made on the 6th day of January, inst., requiring the said Wm. M. Tweed to show cause before this Court, at a General Term thereof, on the third Monday of January, 1874, why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this Court, for the reasons set forth therein; and upon also reading and filing due proof of the service of said order upon said Wm. M. Tweed on the 4th day of January, 1874, and the hearing of the said order having been duly adjourned by this Court from the third Monday in January until this 22d day of January, and no one appearing on the part of the said order.

Now, therefore, it is ordered and adjudged, in Coustd. the said order, Now, therefore, it is ordered and adjudged, in consid-

the said order.

Now, therefore, it is ordered and adjudged, in consideration of the Ipremises, that the said William M. Tweed was, on the 19th day of November, 1873, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the City and County of New-York, before the Hon. Noah Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court and Oyer and Terminer, duly convicted of divers misdemeanors, and that thereafter, on the 22d day of November, in the year aforesaid, judgments were given in the said Court of Oyer and Terminer that the said William M. Tweed, for the misdemeanors aforesaid, should be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the City of New-York for divers terms of imprisonment, and in addition should pay divers fines and stand committed until the same be paid; and it is further ordered and adjudged that the said William M. Tweed, having been convicted as aforesaid, be, and he is hereby, removed from office as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York is hereby directed to strike the name of the said William M. Tweed from the roll of attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

### UNITED STATES PRACTICE.

In the United States Circuit Court, about two years ago, Joshua D. Minor was, after a long and hotly-contested trial, acquitted on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. At the time of his acquittal several more indictments for the same offense were hanging over him, to one of which he was called to plead, yesterday, before Judge Benedict. Ex-Judge Fullerton, his counsel, claimed that, legalty considered, the indictment upon which he was arranged was identical with the one upon which he had been tried and acquitted, and that he could not again be put in jeopardy for the same alleged crime. Assistant United States District-Attorney Purdy insisted that, in its legal aspects, the

attorney Purdy insisted that, in its legal aspects, the indictment in question was totally different from the one on which Minor had been tried, and, after some further discussion, the matter was set down for argument on next Thursday.

The case of Charles Callendar, indicted for accepting a bribe as a bank examiner, was called, and ex-Judge Fullerton, bis counsel, said that he was not only ready but very anxious to try it. United States District Attorney Bliss stated that he was not propared to go on with it, and at his request, was put off this the first day of the March Term.

Tweety-seven out of the 60 summoned to attend as Grand Jurors answered to their names; eight were excused. An order was entered requiring four of the absentees to show cause why they should not be fined for contempt of court, and the impaneling of the Grand Jurors was deferred till Monday. Dantiel O'Brien and James Kelly pleaded guilty to robbing the post-office, at Permout, Rockland County, and were remanded for sentence. Neither of them appeared to be more than 18 years of age, and O'Brien was once sent to Blackweit's Island for robbing the same post-office.

# BURGLARS HELD TO ACCOUNT.

David Logan, one of the two men who and who had succeeded in spacking up a large quantity of clothing when they were arrested, was jarraigned at the bar of the Oyer and Terminer yesterday. His comsanton has already received sentence. [When Logan was called upon he pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and Judge Brady, out of pity for his youth, and in cosideration of its being his first offense, and that Mr. Williams himself had expressed unwillingness to have him punished, sentenced him to only 18 months in the State

punished, sentenced him to only 18 months in the Drison.

Prison.

Judge Brady also heard a motion to reduce the bail of George H. Johnson. in whose saloon in Sixth-ave, the masked burglars were arrested, and who is in custody now under a charge of receiving stolen goods. Judge Brady, after hearing the District-Attorney in gpposition, denied the motion.

# THE CHAMBERLIN-WILKES CASE.

The examination in the libel case of the People (as represented by John F. Chamberlip) against George Wilkes was continued yesterday before Justice Otterbourg. As on the first examination, little progress was made, several hours being spent by the opposing counsel in debating whether or not certain seemingly pertinent questions put by Judge Dittenhoefer and S. G. Courtney of counsel for the defense should be admitted. Justice Otterbourg, who seemed an rous to do justice to all, suggested an adjournment to Monday week, to give time, among other reasons, for examining the question of the constitutionality of certain rulings.

# CIVIL NOTES.

In Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., the One-hour Cause Calendar will be called Jan. 30, at

In the Marine Court, Part II., yesterday, before Judge McAdam, Hoffmire and others obtained an inquest and judgment against Page for \$255 60 with costs and \$25 allowance; P. M. Wilday for the plaintiff, and J. A. Page for the defendant. A. Page for the defendant.
William B. Clerke of No. 17 West Seventeenth-

st., yesterday obtained an injunction in the Supreme st., yesterday obtained an injunction in the colpress. Court against Robert H. Clifford as special administrator of Richard R. Butler, deceased, restraining him from in-terfering with or disposing of the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased and directing him to hold them subject to the order of the Court.

In the case of Ignatius Kelly against Cyrus Travis, a motion was made by the defendant on January 2 to change the venue from New-York to White Plains One of the reasons advanced in support of the motion was that witnesses can more easily be kept together a White Plains than in New-York, there being no pisces of attraction there. Judge Lawrence denied the motion yesterday with \$10 costs to be paid by defendant to plaintiff.

In the Marine Court, Part III., yesterday, before Judge Gross, the following business was transacted: Edward S. Simon agt. Maria Waring. - Decision acted: Edward S. Simon agt. Maris Waring.—Decision reserved; Kurzman & Yeaman for the plaintiff. Julius Solmson agt. Joseph Frank.—Inquest and judgment for the plaintiff for \$270 with costs, and \$25 allowance; R. Sampter for the plaintiff, and M. E. Goodheart for the defendant. Amos C. Bell and auother agt. David Day-ton.—Judgment for the plaintiff for \$164 55 with costs and \$25 allowance; H. S. Chambers for the plaintiff, and W. A. Armstrong for the defendant.

In the Marine Court, Part I., yesterday, before Judge Alker, an action was brought by Nancy E. Binney against Matthew T. Brennan, to recover \$125, the value of a mirror taken by the defendant as Sheriff, and soid by him on an execution issued against the plaintiff's husband and others, in a suit of James A. Stewart & Co. against Amos Binney and others. Under the execution the Sheriff levied on the mirror which was claimed by the plaintiff to belong to her. The defense asserted that the mirror was the property of her husband. Verdict for the plaintiff for \$185 with costs and \$25 allowance; E. M. Felt for the plaintiff, and Brown, Hail & Vanderpeel for the defendant.

The attention of the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, Circuit, was occupied yesterday by a suit brought by David Pugsley, as administrator of the estate of Peter Pugaley, deceased, against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The action is for \$6,000 damages for alleged criminal negligence on the part of the defendant whereby the son of the plaintiff was killed. The defendant sols up as

a defense that the accident was the result of the green carclessness of the deceased. The witnesses examined for the plaintif were Chas. Heath, A. Farker, and Mrs. Everson. The defense called several witnesses to prove that the accident was the result of personal carelossness. that the accident w

In the Marine Court, Part II., yesterday, before Judge McAdam, William H. Waring, a practicing lawyer, sued Edward Goodenough to recover \$150 professional services and expenses in investigating the title of property on which the plaintiff agreed to make a loan of \$3,000, but finally refused to do so on the ground loan of \$1,000, but headly refused to do so on the ground of affected defects in the title. Judge McAdam charged the jury that although the defendant and the money rendy and had refused to make the loan owing to any defects in the title to the property, the claiming was entitled to recover the value of his services. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed; John M. Dixon for the plaintiff and Estes & Barnard for the defendant. The will of James Costello, who was a well

known resident of the Eighteenth Ward, was brought into the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Costello was a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and came to this country in 1840, perfectly destitute. He worked as a farm-hand in New-Jersey for a few years, saved a farm-hand in New-Jersey for a few years, saved money, and then came to this city and contracted to lay sewers and street pavements. In this way he amassed a fortune, stated by his exectors to be about \$50,000, owning at his death nine honses in Third-ave, and five in East Twentieth-8t, It is said that he could neither reador write. By his will, made in 1861, when he was 64 years of age, he leaves \$2,500 for the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection of a monament to his memory, and the rest of his property to his widow.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Murray, Thomas Quirk was bed on a charge of picking the pocket of Henry J. Beck of No. 33d Columbia et . . . Hugh Little was bed on a charge of stealing a valuatio gold watch from Arthus O'Comon. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday,

before Justice Sherwood, Francis J. Haifeld was committed, charged with having stoins \$18 from the pocket of Georre Fernica of No. 147 West Thrutethest, while in a saloon on West Twenty-sixtle as.... Golfried Reid, aged 16, who was arrested by Detective Reiso, charged with having, on Jan. 19, stolen \$56 from Daniel Kusta, a boarding-home hopper at No. 247 Seventh-are., was committed. charged with having, on Jan. 19, stolen 856 from Daniel Kasta, a boarding-house keeper at No. 247 Seventh-are, was communical.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland Assistant District Attorney Lyon appearing for the people, Patrick Rogers, charged with breaking into the best and show store of Daniel P. Sannais, at No. 182 Grand-at, Jan. 15, was sent to the State Prison for 23 years; Edmond E. Prise for the prisoner... John Williams and John Patterson were charged with breaking into the steep of Mark Danie, at No. 148 Southest, eo Jan. 15, and steeling \$200 worth of jeweler. Williams was sent to the State Prison for fev years, and Patterson for two years, William F. Kansais, for the accused... Peter Pidgeon, jointly indicted with Johnson Garvey for breaking labo the lager-bose asions of Gustave Reis, at No. 54 Christiest, on Jan. 4, was acquitted; Edmond R. Price for the Accused. Universe steaded sumy of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Femicalizary layer one year... Pleas of guilty were accepted in the following cause: William Edwards for steading \$30 worth of clothing, on Jan. 13, from Philip L. Reeves of No. 63 Enonator, was sent to the State Prison for 25 years... Heart Weaver, for steading \$50, on Sept. 6, from Philip L. Reeves of No. 60 Enonator, was sent to the State Prison for Guy years... Francis Ward, alian Francis Warder, for receiving a pair of trongers worth \$9 & houwing them to be stolen, on Dec. 25 from Peter Tobin of No. 1064 Third-ave, was sent to the State Prison for Bentlemanners... David Kiney, for steading 50 cents, on Jan. 15, from the person of Henry Howe of No. 602 East Fifteenin-st, was sent to the layer period from years... David Kiney, for steading 50 cents, on Jan. 15, from the person of Henry Howe of No. 602 East Fifteenin-st, was sent to the layer of the pair of the person of Henry Howe of No. 602 East Fifteenin-st, was sent to the layer of John Porrer, at No. 76 Prince-st, on Jan. 13, and steading \$22 worth of property, was remanded

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.—No. 203.—The Dollar Savings Bank agt. The United States; error to the Checuit Cours for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—The question in this case is whether under the act of 1800, repealing portions of the act of 1804 is the bank is liable to be taxed on its contingent find or maintentand carnings held for the security of its depositors. The judgment below austained the tax, and it is here arged on behalf of the bank that in those cases in which Congress did not inteed to tax the distributed earnings of the bank that the did not inteed to tax the distributed earnings of the bank that of the bank has a so it is expressly declared in the law that sums paid to depositors in average banks are not to be decemed dividends within the meaning of that sund in the law, neither should the nums which the bank has lawfully consider to pay to its depositors and has held undistributed, not as an addition to its capital stock (such banks having no capital stock), but only for the security of us depositors in the nature, be desired teaches as supplies. It is also arged that an action of debt will not be for the recovery of the art. The Government maintains the construction of the set visual helew. B. R. Carties for plaintiff in error; Assistent Anorrey General Hill for Government.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Lawrence Supreme Court - Court of the Manager Superior Court-Special Term - By Chief-Justice Modell - Coffic agt. Scott - Order granted. Harlem Bank agt. Onver. - Motion dismissed. Fullgraff agt. Merritt. - Judgment for plaintiff so demurrer to complaint, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer in 20 days on payment of costs.

Common Pleas-Special Term-By Judge Daly. Ires et al. art Gray.-Motion denied. Hood set. Libyd; Secor a Burry; in the matter, &c., Austin agt. Austin.-Motions granted. Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge Joachiusen.— Lehman agt. Wolfe.—The judgment is irregular and usuat be set andte, with 85 costs. Toluer agt. Billings.—The affidavit is not in conformity to law. It does not set forth with certainty the cause of action,

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 26; Nos. 61, 63, 64, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73.

# DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24. SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Main for Great Britsin and Ireland via Quamatown and Liverpool, by
the steamship Adriatic, close at 7:30 a. m. No Supplementary Mail.
Steamship sails at 10 a. m., from White Star Docs, Pavonia Perry,
Jercy City.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per the steamship
Main. close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post
at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from the foot of Third st.

Hobbyten.

Person. close at 7:30 a. m. Steamship and at 12 p. m. Steamship and at 2 p. m. Steamship and at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 East River.

Mails for NewYoundland close at the New-Tork Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Hailfax.

A Mail for Hailfax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

SUNDAT, Jan. 25.

tay at 6 p. m., and goes via Hoston.
SUNDAT. JAN. 25.
All Mails close at it o'clock a. m. The Fund-Office is open from 96

# PASSENGERS SAILED.

FASSENCERS SAILES.

FASSENCERS SAILES.

Moore, F. Caebas, John Popham and wife. Col. Crichton. Miss. L. B. Benniuz. Miss Jennie R. Chapman, W. S. Anchinelous, W. M. Samoona. Chas. DeChondens. L. Demaniville. Herbert H. Smith, W. M. Thempson and wife, George Gerard, G. B. Wilkinson, M. L. Dufour, C. C. Houghton and wife, H. Beste, Charles B. Eddy, J. Duggan, Mrs. Pannie C. Wilson and son, Miss Sophie Williams. Herra Bernbard A. Sebnias, Johannes Heuring Swonson, Antonio Rivolto.

# PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

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A Bostwick, L. Schman, Manuel de Vallea, Ri M. Merrill, H. K. Williams, James Wilson, Geo. W. W. Hourkhon, Ettenne R. Costerasske, Lappmann Sachs, Edmand Godchaws, Duncan C. Winter, W. R. Cruckshants, Miss Lity Darling, A. B. Richardson, Henry W. Darling, W. Carelli, J. Anderson, Joseph Cohn and Isdy, Richard Wolhelm, James Dalton, Adolph Openhyen, W. Bige, Jr., A. W. Mass, L. F. Bechassen, and Indy, W. McDermott, J. Inglis, R. W. Keabis, J. Musser, Jr., W. H. Tailor, George Giackmeyer.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ortis.

sanship Zofiac. Chapin, Morehead City, Murray, Perris & Co.

sanship Merrimack. Weir, St. Thomas, &c., W. R. Garrison,

p Eliza Shaw (Br.). Gage, London, Peabody, Williack Co.

p Geo, McCiellan, Morrison, San Francisco, Suttor & Co.

rt Meazas, GGas.). Westendorf, Liverpool, C. Tobias & Co.

rk Palias (Bass.), Niaka, Queenstown or Plymouth, Tesus & Book-Bark Bella (Nor.), Bodersen, Amsterdam for ordern, Pench. Raye &

Co.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Porter, Havana, James R. Ward & Co.
Bark Blena Quadino (Ital.), Giacomo, Queenstown for orders, Slocevich & Co.
Bark Salvador (Ital.), Hide, Queenstown for orders, Slocevich & Co.
Brig Micheline (Ital.), Espaulto, Palermo for orders, Slocevich & Co.
Brig M. D. Rubber (Gar.), Ahrena, Queenstown for orders, Funch
Rive & Co.

Co.
Victoria, Hotchkiss, Bridgeton, H. Trowbridge's Sona.
Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Matanas for orders, Waydell & Co.
Mathilde (Ror.), Nielsen, London for orders, Tetons & Boah

Billians B. (Br.), Merriam, Cicufuegos, Boyd & Hischen, Brit Laurs B. (Br.), Merriam, Cicufuegos, Boyd & Hischen, Brit Laurs B. J. Byans, Ubanay, Newburyport, B. J. Wenberg, Schr. Inni Depue, Baker, Boston, Chan Twing, Schr. B. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., S. Powell & Co. Schr. E. S. Gilderniceve, Cody, Savannah, Bentley, Gilderniceve & Co., Schr. E. S. Rogers, Mayo, Boston, A. Shatinek, Gioop J. J. Blauvelt, Slocum, New-Haves, Hackett & Bre.

Gioop J. J. Blauveit, Slocum, New-Haven, Mackett & Bre.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Java (Br.), Martyn, Liverpool Jan. 10, and Queenforms
11th, with mides, and pass, to C. G. Francistru.

Steamship City of Mounton, Developing, New-Orleane Jan. 18, will

misse, and pass, to C. H. Mailory & Co.

Steamship Weybomert, Petter, Port-sa-Prince Jan. 12, St. Moreo and

Gunnives 14th, and Turks Island 10th, with salt and log wood to Ser
Jork and West India Steamship Co.

Bark Lake Simooe (of Muntreal), Stewart, Tokohama Sept. 12, with

Hark Carlota (of Turks Islam), Magnire, Malaga 47 days, with fruits. Bark Premier (of Dundor), White, Genou 52 days, with marble, he. Brig Marie (Dutch), Misson, St. Martins 25 days, in he head, Schr. Bucco (of at. John, N. B.), Davis, Cardenne 16 days, with

Schr. Bucco (of St. John, N. B.), Davis, Cardenas 16 days, with sugar, &c.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FORTAME MONROR, Jan. 23.—Passed in for Baltimore, borh Amazon, from Rio: brigs Fotomac, from Demeraru: Vinginis Dave, who Bio; also, brigs Ritth Hail, Escatic, and & P. Revered.

Luwns, Del. Jan. 23.—The new steamable Hillington, of the American Line, passed Cape Heniopea at soon to-day, for Liverpea.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MOVILLE, Jan. 23.—The Anchor Line steamable Prystar, Lewson, from New York Jan. 6, and Caledonia, Shop, from New Lord Jan. 16, for Giaspow, have arrived here.

Quanterown, Jan. 23.—The White Standing steamable Balto salled from this port at 11:30 a.m., to-day, for New York.

The shin Garibaidi, from New York for Jusque and Callas, which pud into St. Thomas Bec. 24, being crank, discharged carge, tous is bulled, reloaded, and salled for Iquaque Jan. 11.

The bark Shuhla (Nor.) from New York for Abenfeen, which was driven over to Aerodal (Norway), lenky, and write panage shaked, seeh fire at the latter port previous to Jan. 21, and considerable damage was done to the carge before it was extinguished.

SPOKEN.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 3. In North Sea, ship Prins Albert (Ger.), from Mi

New York. | Jan. 21 5, long. 72 40, the Anna A. Holton, from Now-Took for Corpus Chiest. [For Lauest Shap House see Spreach Pages]